1 Which of the following statements about wired and wireless LANs is correct?

A) Both operate in the lower two layers of the TCP/IP protocol suite.

B) Wired LANs operate in the lower two layers and wireless LANs operate in the lower three layers of the TCP/IP protocol suite.

C) Wired LANs operate in the lower three layers and wireless LANs operate in the lower two layers of the TCP/IP protocol suite.

D) Both operate in the lower three layers of the TCP/IP protocol suite.

2 IEEE has defined the specifications for a wireless LAN, called _______, which covers the physical and data-link layers.

A) IEEE 802.3

B) IEEE 802.5

C) IEEE 802.11

D) IEEE 802.2

3 The CSMA/CD algorithm does not work in wireless LAN because

A) wireless host does not have enough power to work in a duplex mode.

B) of the hidden station problem.

C) signal fading could prevent a station at one end from hearing a collision at the other end.

D) all of the choices are correct.

4 In IEEE 802.11, a ___ is made of stationary or mobile wireless stations and an optional central base station, known as the access point (AP).

A) ESS

B) BSS

C) CSS

D) None of the choices are correct

5 In IEEE 802.11, a BSS without an AP is called _________.

A) an ad hoc architecture

B) an infrastructure network

C) either an ad hoc architecture or an infrastructure network

D) None of the choices are correct

6 In IEEE 802.11, a BSS with an AP is sometimes referred to as ___________.

A) an ad hoc architecture

B) an infrastructure network

C) either an ad hoc architecture or an infrastructure network

D) None of the choices are correct

7 In IEEE 802.11, communication between two stations in two different BSSs usually occurs via two _______.

A) BSSs

B) ESSs

C) APs

D) None of the choices are correct

8 In IEEE 802.11, a station with _______ mobility is either stationary (not moving) or moving only inside a BSS.

A) no-transition

B) BSS-transition

C) ESS-transition

D) None of the choices are correct

9 In IEEE 802.11, a station with _______mobility can move from one BSS to another, but the movement is confined inside one ESS.

A) no-transition

B) BSS-transition

C) ESS-transition

D) None of the choices are correct

10 In IEEE 802.11, a station with _______ mobility can move from one ESS to another.

A) no-transition

B) BSS-transition

C) ESS-transition

D) None of the choices are correct

11 In IEEE 802.11, distributed coordination function (DCF) uses _______ as the access method.

A) CSMA/CA

B) CSMA/CD

C) ALOHA

D) None of the choices are correct

12 In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from one station in a BSS to another station in the same BSS, the address flag is _____.

A) 00

B) 01

C) 10

D) 11

13 In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is coming from an AP and going to a station, the address flag is _______.

A) 00

B) 01

C) 10

D) 11

14 In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from a station to an AP, the address flag is _____.

A) 00

B) 01

C) 10

D) 11

15 In IEEE 802.11, when a frame is going from one AP to another AP in a wireless distribution system, the address flag is _____.

A) 00

B) 01

C) 10

D) 11

16 In IEEE 802.11, the access method used in the PCF sublayer is ______.

A) contention

B) controlled

C) polling

D) None of the choices are correct

17 In IEEE 802.11, the ______ is a time period used for collision avoidance.

A) NAV

B) BSS

C) ESS

D) None of the choices are correct

18 In IEEE 802.11, the addressing mechanism can include up to ______addresses.

A) four

B) five

C) six

D) None of the choices are correct

19 The original IEEE 802.11 uses _________.

A) FHSS

B) DSSS

C) OFDM

D) either FHSS or DSSS

20 The IEEE 802.11a uses _________.

A) FHSS

B) DSSS

C) OFDM

D) either FHSS or DSSS

21 The IEEE 802.11b uses _________.

A) FHSS

B) DSSS

C) OFDM

D) either FHSS or DSSS

22 The IEEE 802.11g uses _________.

A) FHSS

B) DSSS

C) OFDM

D) either FHSS or DSSS

23 The IEEE 802.11 FHSS uses ______ modulation.

A) ASK

B) FSK

C) PSK

D) None of the choices are correct

24 The IEEE 802.11 or IEEE 802.11b DSSS uses ______ modulation.

A) ASK

B) FSK

C) PSK

D) None of the choices are correct

25 The IEEE 802.11a, IEEE 802.11g, or IEEE 802.11n OFDM uses ______ modulation.

A) ASK

B) FSK

C) PSK

D) None of the choices are correct

26 Bluetooth is a _______ technology that connects devices (called gadgets) in a small area.

A) wired LAN

B) wireless LAN

C) VLAN

D) None of the choices are correct

27 In Bluetooth, multiple ________ form a network called a _________.

A) scatternet; piconets

B) piconets: scatternet

C) piconets: bluenet

D) bluenet; scatternet

28 A Bluetooth network consists of _____ primary device(s) and up to ____ secondary devices.

A) one; five

B) five; three

C) two; six

D) one; seven

29 In Bluetooth, the current data rate is ____Mbps.

A) 2

B) 5

C) 11

D) None of the choices are correct

30 The access method in Bluetooth is ________.

A) FDMA

B) TDD-TDMA

C) CDMA

D) None of the choices are correct

31 In Bluetooth, the _____ link is used when data integrity is more important than avoiding latency.

A) SCO

B) ACL

C) ACO

D) SCL

32 Bluetooth uses ______ in the physical layer to avoid interference from other devices or other networks.

A) DSSS

B) FHSS

C) FDMA

D) None of the choices are correct